

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT POLICY

Administrator Tolley Outlines Basic Factors in Long-Time Plans

In an address before the American Farm Bureau Federation in convention at Pasadena, California, last week, H. R. Tolley, Administrator of the A. A. A., pointed out factors that, in his opinion, should be embodied in the country's long-time agricultural policy. The following excerpts from this address will be of interest to canners:

"The soil conservation program, with improvements in this and future years, should become a permanent and basic part of the government's long-time plans for agriculture. The farmers should have the right to work together to protect the good land that remains. Cooperative conservation is better than competitive destruction.

"The long-time agricultural policy should have a place for other safeguards against extreme surplus and shortage of supply. The ever-normal granary plan should take surpluses off the market before they ruin the farmer's price, to be held for use by consumers and farmers in short crop years. The risks of farming should be minimized by retirement of sub-marginal lands, and by the crop insurance plan of the future. These are steps toward agricultural security and the whole nation will benefit as they are taken successfully.

"One more measure would be required to give farmers the protection they need against price-wreckage in time of towering surplus. That is an improved plan of production control.

"Nothing less than direct and effective production control for specific commodities will suffice in such emergencies. In years when there were no such emergencies, the control plan could be inoperative. All of the production control measures that have been tried thus far, valuable as they were, have revealed some shortcomings. The adjustment programs of the Triple A were rather expensive, when viewed solely from the standpoint of their efficiency in getting production control. Furthermore, had not the drought of 1934 intervened, it is likely that for effective control of the surplus the amount of money available for benefit payments would have had to be much larger than it was. There were inequities of operation in the Bankhead Cotton Control and Kerr-Smith Tobacco Acts. Under the present Triple A program, restraint upon production of surplus commodities is a by-product of soil conservation. Many farmers think that under the soil conser-

vation program a given amount of money can be made about as effective in obtaining production control as under the old Triple A program. But the conservation program might not be equal to an acute emergency without the appropriation of much larger funds than any that the Triple A has had, either under the old program or the new one. As for the state plan of operation required in the present Act after January 1, 1938, production control is legally possible under this plan, but only within recent weeks have we begun full exploration of all the legal, financial and practical complexities that are sure to be involved.

"For production control that will work in grave emergencies, the farmers need a new and better plan. The new device should incorporate the best in the plans that already have been tried, drawing upon the farmers' experiences with each of them for further improvements.

"The legal difficulties involved in attempting to formulate such a program are apparent. But nevertheless it is hard to believe that the nation can not find ways to solve its pressing problems.

"If I understand the temper of the farmers correctly, they are in no mood to let legalistic barriers and fine-spun interpretations keep them from having equality with large corporations in meeting nationwide problems of production and prices. And if they are almost buried once more under mountainous surpluses, I think they will be even less tolerant of man-made barriers in the path of progress."

TOMATO GROWERS ORGANIZE

California Farm Bureau Federation Sponsors Movement, to Raise Prices

Under the auspices of the California Farm Bureau Federation, meetings of tomato growers who customarily sell to canneries have been held recently in producing areas for the purpose of definitely increasing the price to be paid by canners to growers for tomatoes in the future, according to the California Fruit News. The result has been the organization of the California Canning Tomato Growers League, sponsored by the farm bureau.

The State has been divided into four divisions for the purpose of organization. District No. 1 comprises the southern California counties; district No. 2 is composed of the coastal counties south of San Francisco Bay from Alameda County to Monterey County; district No. 3 comprises the central counties of Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced; and district No. 4 the counties north of the Bay from Napa and Solano up to Sutter and Yuba Counties.

The growers joining are being pledged, it is reported, to support a uniform contract with the canners under conditions more favorable to them than what they claim have been the canners' purchase contracts previously. Also a tentatively minimum price of \$15 a ton for canning tomatoes has been set as the possible objective for next season. Canning tomato prices some years ago were mostly around \$10—but have been less—and more recently they have been \$11.25 to \$12.50.

Convention Room Directory

A Room Directory for the Annual Convention at Chicago in January will be published by the Chicago Hotelmen's Committee. Listings of canners in this directory will be limited to members of the National Canners Association. All members are earnestly requested to give prompt attention to the Association's circular letter requesting information for use in this Directory.

Requests for Tariff Investigations Dismissed

The United States Tariff Commission has denied and dismissed "without prejudice" applications for investigation of the duties on (1) meats as provided for in Paragraph 706 of the Tariff Act of 1930, filed September 19th last by American Farm Bureau Federation; (2) canned beef, filed September 22nd last by the National Grange; (3) canned meats, filed September 24th last by American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers Association, National Live Stock Marketing Association, and Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association; (4) canned meats, filed October 3rd last by the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

Ohio Association Officers

At its annual meeting the Ohio Cannery Association elected the following officers for 1937: President, E. C. Thatcher, DeGraff Food Co., DeGraff; Vice President, J. I. Smith, Jr., Esmeralda Canning Co., Circleville; Secretary-Treasurer, Roy Irons, Clyde.

Michigan Association Officers

The following named officers have been elected by the Michigan Cannery Association: President, Walter Reed, Lake Odessa Canning Co., Lake Odessa; Vice President, Chester Ray, New Era Canning Co., New Era; Secretary, Frank H. Raymond, Fremont Canning Co., Fremont.

National Cherry Week

National Cherry Week will be held the week of February 15-22, 1937. The chairman of the committee handling the event is William W. Wilder of Clyde, Ohio. Plans are being considered for cooperative advertising under another committee headed by Karl S. Reynolds of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. One of the features of the week will be a cherry pie baking contest open to girls of high school age. The final contest will be held at the Morrison Hotel at Chicago after state winners have been picked.

Variety, Grocery Chain Store, and Rural Sales in November

Daily average sales of variety stores for November were about 10 per cent higher than for November of last year and about 12½ per cent above the same month of 1934, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Sales increased about 4 per cent from October to November, on a daily average basis, this being more than the usual increase at this season of the year.

Grocery chain store sales for November showed an increase of about 5 per cent in dollar volume, on a daily average basis, as compared with November, 1935, and were 9½ per cent above the same month in 1934. Sales increased about 3 per cent from October to November, as contrasted to a usual seasonal decline.

Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for November, according to preliminary estimates, were about 18 per cent higher in dollar volume than

for November, 1935 and were 37 per cent above those for the same month of 1934. Sales for November decreased about 3 per cent from October, whereas there is usually a slight increase at this season of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Alabama Law Is Declared Invalid—Two States Enact New Statutes

On December 15th, a three-judge Federal Court sitting at Montgomery, Alabama, ruled that the Alabama Unemployment Compensation statute violated both the State and Federal Constitutions, and granted a permanent injunction against its enforcement. This decision was rendered in suits brought by the Gulf States Paper Corporation and the Southern Coal and Coke Company against the Unemployment Insurance Board to restrain it from collecting the taxes imposed by the Act. (For prior discussion of these suits, see INFORMATION LETTER of October 24, 1936, at page 5080). The Court found that the pooled fund features of the Alabama law constituted an unlawful deprivation of the property of employers, and that the classification which taxes only those employers of eight or more was arbitrary and discriminatory. The constitutionality of the Federal Act was not considered. The Attorney General of Alabama announced immediately following the decision that he would take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The decree granted in these cases restrains the Unemployment Compensation Board from collecting taxes only from those employers who were complainants in the suits. Other suits brought by different employers are now pending in the State courts. Whether the Alabama Board will attempt to collect the taxes from employers who have not filed suits, or have not intervened in the suits now pending, cannot be foretold at this time.

Maryland Law: On December 12th, the Legislature of Maryland, sitting in special session, enacted an Unemployment Compensation statute for that State, and sent it to the Governor for his approval. This Act will become effective immediately, and will apply retroactively to all wages paid subsequent to January 1, 1936. All employers of eight or more persons for twenty weeks will be required to pay the taxes. The rate for the year 1936 is 0.9 per cent, for 1937 it is 1.8 per cent, and for 1938 and thereafter 2.7 per cent. No employee contributions are required. The Act establishes a pooled fund with no provisions for merit rating.

Oklahoma Law: On December 12th, the Governor of Oklahoma approved an Unemployment Compensation statute enacted by a special session of the State Legislature. This statute will become effective immediately, and will apply to all employers of eight or more persons for twenty weeks. It establishes a pooled fund with provisions for merit rating in 1941 and thereafter. Employers subject to the Act must pay contributions equal to 10.8 per cent of their wages for the month of December, 1936. This contribution is not to be greater or less, however, than 0.9 per cent of their total wages for the calendar year 1936. Thus, in effect, the Act applies retroactively to all wages paid in 1936. The rate for the year 1937 is 1.8 per cent, and for 1938 and thereafter 2.7 per cent, with provisions for merit rating in 1941. No employee contributions are required.

Special Sessions Called: In addition to the states enumerated in the INFORMATION LETTER of last week, special ses-

sions to consider unemployment compensation legislation have also been called in the states of New Mexico, North Carolina and Michigan. These states hope to enact such a statute prior to January 1, 1937, in order that employers therein may receive credit against their Federal Unemployment Compensation taxes for the year 1936.

Trend of Farm Prices

The general index of prices received by farmers for their products in mid-November was 120 compared with the pre-war base of 100. This was one point lower than in October and compared with an index of 108 in November, 1935. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought in November stood at 127 which was the same as in October and compared with 122 in November, 1935. The ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers was 94 in November, one point lower than in October, but compared with 89 in November, 1935.

COUNCIL FOR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Summary of Recommendations in Committee Reports at Washington Meeting

The Council for Industrial Progress at its meeting in Washington on December 11th approved the report of its committee on national industrial policy, in which it is stated that "public welfare demands that that degree of government restraint shall be exercised on private industry which will require its management and ownership to administer business and industry in such a way as to preserve and protect social justice, equity and fair dealing." Looking toward the establishment of the policy it approves, the committee recommended:

1. Production control: The Committee declares its belief in an economy of abundance and therefore considers unwise and ineffective any attempt to solve unemployment by the limitation of production, whether imposed by government or accomplished through voluntary agreements in industry. The Committee recognizes the need, under emergency conditions, of instituting production control when that may be necessary to prevent the destruction of socially useful values.

2. Hours and wages: While recognizing the need to maintain the respective fields of State and Federal authority, the Committee advocates the policy of a minimum wage in industry and the payment of substantial overtime rates for hours worked in excess of a reasonable work week, believing this to be an advisable national policy tending to increase the purchasing power of wage earners, and make for reemployment in an age of continuous technological improvement.

3. Trade practices: The Committee believes that our national industrial policy should give proper recognition to the need for curbing those unfair competitive practices which are destructive of the public interest in the maintenance of a free and open market for the sale and distribution of goods.

4. Permanent advisory council: The Committee believes there should be instituted by the National Government a continuing study of the national income; the source from which it springs, the channels through which it flows, the uses to which it is put, and the forces which cause it to periodically form and freeze into vast pools of disuse, causing the stagnation and paralysis of industry and bringing unemployment and suffering to the people. The Committee believes this study can be facilitated by the establishment of a permanent advisory economic council consisting equally of representatives of industrial management, of representatives of labor, and of representatives capable of fairly representing the interests of the public. It suggests that the President should

appoint the members of this Council with the advice and consent of the Senate. * * *

The report of the Committee on Fair Trade Practice as approved by the Council embodied recommendations covering:

1. The enactment by Congress of a model fair competition act prohibiting unfair competition.

2. Provision for permitting resale price maintenance by adopting the general principle of the Feld-Crawford legislation.

3. Declaration that employment of child labor or the maintenance of unjust or unreasonable wage and hour standards constitutes unfair competition.

4. Constitution of an administrative body either out of the Federal Trade Commission, or otherwise, empowered and required to investigate and prosecute violations of the proposed fair competition act.

5. Authorization of either this administrative agency or another to investigate, study, consider and approve any agreements voluntarily submitted to it by management and labor in any industry or trade dealing with minimum wages and maximum hours and/or fair trade practices. Such agreements when submitted by a preponderant percentage and approved by such administrative agency would thereafter constitute *prima facie* evidence of the reasonableness and justness of the regulations as to wages, hours, labor conditions, or trade practices so approved, and such approval would also involve, until revoked or abrogated, exception from liability under the anti-trust laws to all parties to such agreements in connection with action on their part carrying them out.

6. Hearing and adjudication of all complaints for violation of the proposed fair competition act to be vested by the act in a judicial body, preferably an independent industrial court, having equity powers, including the power of issuing permanent and temporary injunctions, and having also power in any case to cite and after due hearing give judgment with respect to all members of a trade and industry or a part thereof.

7. Treatment of approved labor or trade practice agreements as presumptive evidence, but with the right for any party to establish any unfairness therein.

8. Authorization of uniform state competition acts of a type similar to the proposed Federal act which with the consent of Congress would be valid notwithstanding any incidental interference with interstate commerce, and prohibition of interstate commerce to the extent that it involve transportation into any state of merchandise: (1) unfairly competing with goods manufactured or sold in compliance with the state's fair competition act, or, (2) that was sought to be introduced into any state in violation of action taken within the state under a statute of the Feld-Crawford type, or, (3) that are manufactured or sold in violation of labor standards approved by compact between the state of the purchaser or the state of the manufacturer or seller.

The Committee on Unemployment and Unemployment Data recommended:

1. That there should be a complete national census or inventory of employment status every five years.

2. That there should be periodic checks of employment status between quintennial census years.

3. That this census be taken by established Federal agencies.

4. That appropriate legislation be enacted (1) to establish this complete national census (2) to establish a running inventory of employment status.

The report of the Committee on Anti-Trust Laws repeated the recommendations of its earlier report covering unfair

competition practices; voluntary agreements among members of industry or trade; prohibition of loss leader sales, price cutting, selling below cost, and unfair labor conditions; establishment of an agency or commission consisting of representatives of industry, labor, and the consuming public, to take over certain powers of the Federal Trade Commission, such as those relating to trade practice agreements. It further recommended that the proposed agency or commission to approve trade practice agreements include in its personnel lay persons qualified by personal and practical experience in the respective fields of management and labor; that the lawfulness of sales below cost be tested by the effect of such sales rather than by the intent underlying the act; that the punitive provisions in the existing laws with respect to treble damages be repealed; that an appellate court be created to hear appeals from administrative agencies which now go to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Committee on Internal and External Competition Affecting American Standards recommended that a National Economic Research Council be established as a separate and financed distinct government agency to compile, analyze and interpret data on the extent, use, and perpetuation of the nation's resources; the sources, use and means of safeguarding the nation's income; and the interrelated functions of labor, private capital and government agencies.

The special committee on taxation urged that the Council through its Committee on Taxation undertake a study of the base and structure of national, state, and local taxation. As the reasons for such study the Committee cited the increasing tax burden and the inequalities, duplications and conflicts arising from the search for new tax sources to meet the increasing cost of government.

White Bean Supplies

Reports from the Department of Agriculture indicate that the supply of dry beans for this winter is below average and prices are higher than a year ago.

In 1935 a large crop was produced, almost 14,000,000 bags, and growers of pea beans got an average price of only a little over 2 cents a pound.

This last spring a fairly large acreage was planted again, but the drought cut down yields to a total crop of around 10,730,000 bags. When the effects of the drought began to be apparent, along in the summer, prices about doubled.

Including a carryover of around a million bags, the total supply of beans now is about 20 per cent (3,000,000 bags) less than a year ago and 10 per cent below average.

The country ordinarily will use up a crop of 12,000,000 bags of beans at prices sufficient to maintain production. At least, that has been about the average crop produced and used over the last 5 years.

It appears that consumption is inclined to increase somewhat and might take care of a little larger acreage of pea beans, pintos, and Great Northerns next year, provided planting is not overdone.

The final number of the INFORMATION LETTER for the year 1936 will be published on December 30th, and the issue for December 26th will be omitted.

FRESH VEGETABLE COMPETITION

Truck Crop Acreage Continues to Advance—Record of Weekly Shipments

The 1936 production of commercial truck crops was large in spite of drought conditions in some areas. This was chiefly the result of a 6 per cent increase in acreage over 1935. During the past 15 years, acreage of these crops has been expanding.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that the winter vegetable sections of Florida and the Southwest will increase their acreage over last season by about 40 per cent. "These plantings do not make up a very large part of the United States total; but if the weather should be favorable they will swell the supply of fall and winter vegetables considerably. Prices of this class of foods are higher than they were a year ago. Probably this will stimulate some increase in acreage in 1937. However, improved buying power among consumers apparently is going to enlarge the market also."

Carlot Shipments as Reported by the Bureau

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Dec. 12 1935	Dec. 12 1936	Dec. 5 1936	Dec. 12 1935	Dec. 12 1936
Beans, snap and lima	109	324	322	1,368	2,026
Tomatoes	280	185	151	239	295
Green peas	4	17	1	14	26
Spinach	276	323	340	966	1,304
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly	3,731	3,846	3,435	58,829	69,244
Imports competing—					
Directly	55	57	6	796	750
Indirectly	10	12	46	11	20
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic	3,936	5,039	4,883	21,934	29,407
Imports	15	19	3	2,641	3,290
Others, domestic	225	191	158	47,600	47,647

Large Tomato Crop Brings High Prices

A recent report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that growers of tomatoes for the fresh market produced the largest crop on record in 1936. "In spite of this, it appears that the average price for the country as a whole will be around \$1.38 a bushel as compared with \$1.19 in 1935," the Bureau states. "Southern California seems to have been the only region that did not share in the price advantage. In that section tomato prices this fall are down by about 10 per cent."

"It would seem likely that most regions will increase tomato acreage somewhat next year, with the possible exception of southern California. The production of tomatoes in Cuba and Mexico also has reached the point where it is quite a market influence in this country.

"On the bullish side is the fact that the American people have taken rapidly to the drinking of tomato juice and to the use of tomatoes extensively in other ways. Also, the improving buying power of consumers presumably will help the market another year."

Fruit Consumption Increasing

Per capita consumption of all fruits is increasing. This is indicated by an analysis of production during the period 1931-35, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports.

Using production figures as an index of consumption the Bureau compared this 5-year period with the 5-year period 1921-25. During the earlier period the per capita production of seven fruits combined was 160 pounds; for the period 1931-35 it was 168 pounds.

The largest increase took place in citrus fruits, which advanced from about 32 pounds per capita for the 1921-25 period to an average of 48 pounds for 1931-35. These 48 pounds included 33 pounds of oranges, 10 pounds of grapefruit, and 5 pounds of lemons.

Apples showed the greatest drop, declining from 66 to 59 pounds. Peaches remained unchanged at 20 pounds. Grapes declined from 34 to 32 pounds and pears increased slightly from about 8 pounds to 9 pounds. Imports of bananas declined from 22 pounds to 20 pounds per capita.

Indexes Relating to Sale of Canned Foods

The following indexes taken from the published reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate the recent changes in wholesale and retail prices. For retail prices they are based on the average for 1923-25 as 100 per cent, while for wholesale prices 1926 is taken as 100 per cent.

	Wholesale Prices				
	Dec. 5, 1936	Nov. 28, 1936	Nov. 21, 1936	Nov. 14, 1936	Dec. 5, 1935
All commodities...	83.0	82.6	82.4	82.0	80.9
All foods.....	84.8	84.4	84.5	83.5	86.4

	Retail Prices			
	Nov. 17, 1936	Oct. 13, 1936	Sept. 15, 1936	Nov. 19, 1935
All foods.....	82.5	82.8	84.3	81.5
Fresh fruits and vegetables.	64.5	65.6	70.3	56.8
Canned fruits and vegetables	81.5	81.7	81.7	80.0

Frozen and Preserved Fruits in Cold Storage

The following table shows the holdings of fruits in cold storage reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of November 1st, also a comparison with last year and with a five-year average:

	December 1, 1936	December 1, 1935	Five-year average
Apples:			
Barrels.....	305,000	950,000	1,233,000
Boxes.....	13,509,000	17,390,000	16,200,000
Bushels.....	11,466,000	12,814,000	10,659,000
Pears:			
Boxes—			
Bartletts.....	187,000	113,000	
Others.....	1,090,000	1,438,000	1,323,000
Baskets.....	53,000	42,000	101,000
Frozen and preserved fruits (pounds)...	75,245,000	83,284,000	77,687,000

ASKS AMENDMENT OF LAW

Change in Federal Trade Commission Act Again Recommended by Commission

In its annual report the Federal Trade Commission renews its recommendation that Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Unfair methods of competition in commerce and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce are hereby declared unlawful.

"The Commission is hereby empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce and unfair or deceptive acts and practices in commerce."

The new language proposed is in italics.

In making the recommendation that the language "and unfair or deceptive acts and practices in commerce" be inserted in Section 5 of its organic Act, the Commission said in its report:

"In many cases it is very difficult, if not impossible, to show a specific injury to competitors, even though injury to both competitors and the public is manifest. The development of such evidence involves much time and expense. The Government should not be subjected to this expense."

Pumpkin and Squash Pack

The pack of pumpkin and squash in 1936 totaled 1,758,645 cases, consisting of 222,990 cases of No. 2's, 1,179,200 of No. 2½'s, 17,917 of No. 3's, 336,166 of No. 10's, and 2,372 of miscellaneous sizes. The pack in past years has been as follows:

Year	Cases
1935.....	833,355
1934.....	1,381,424
1933.....	1,753,046
1931.....	1,007,503
1929.....	2,424,028
1927.....	1,093,954
1925.....	1,182,955

The following table gives comparative figures on the pack for the last three years, by states, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics:

State	1934 Actual cases	1935 Actual cases	1936 Actual cases
Maine.....	7,606	8,774	8,295
New York.....	83,163	27,894	38,639
New Jersey.....	10,134	(a)	
Maryland.....	19,713	61,812	132,847
Delaware.....	31,960	(a)	
Ohio.....	60,492	21,704	72,675
Indiana.....	500,805	276,532	822,877
Michigan.....	49,365	43,224	78,675
Illinois.....	238,180	(b)	186,248
Wisconsin.....	48,783	184,720	40,439
Iowa and Nebraska.....	75,801	55,949	100,290
Utah.....	4,634	6,707	8,804
Oregon.....	135,477	85,491	198,913
Washington.....	25,503	26,991	(c)
Other States.....	89,808	33,557	72,087
Total.....	1,381,424	833,355	1,758,645

(a) Included in "Other States."

(cb) Included with Wisconsin.

(c) Included with Oregon.

GREEN AND WAX BEAN PACK

The pack of green and wax beans in 1936, as compared with the preceding two years, is shown in the following table compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics:

	1934 Actual cases	1935 Actual cases	1936 Actual cases
Green Beans			
Maine	70,842	102,506	117,713
Vermont			
New York	770,240	755,035	742,648
Maryland			
Delaware	1,227,217	1,254,859	1,540,570
Pennsylvania	188,154	170,334	218,935
Indiana	290,277	328,141	96,854
Michigan	347,085	561,423	319,938
Wisconsin	492,957	481,867	405,531
Iowa	63,987	68,569	8,213
Kentucky			
Tennessee	95,360	152,570	90,349
Mississippi	58,482	(a)	(a)
Arkansas			
Missouri	127,495	141,408	58,740
Texas	52,353	67,663	91,476
Colorado	33,116	231,987	151,807
Utah	100,510	157,733	126,838
Washington	137,012	196,353	151,458
Oregon	377,415	455,854	574,315
California	200,447	240,011	136,676
Other States	266,947	291,135	265,395
Total	4,899,896	5,657,548	5,097,456
Wax Beans			
Maine	160,255	192,927	163,931
Vermont			
New York	287,651	291,646	271,094
Maryland			
Delaware	23,675	18,012	27,568
Pennsylvania	64,619	35,092	63,051
Michigan	171,169	179,913	74,563
Wisconsin	271,188	270,994	184,873
Colorado	(a)	37,783	66,937
All Other States	125,058	64,390	72,500
Total	1,103,615	1,090,757	924,517
(a) Included in "All Other States."			

Meat-Grading Regulations Announced

Rules and regulations covering consumer grading and stamping of meats and meat products have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They supersede rules and regulations issued in 1926 when meat grading was

begun by the Bureau. The new rules and regulations contemplate no change in the service. They provide simply for the manner of its operation—the issuance of grade certificates, fees to be charged, the taking of appeals from inspections, and the like.

Canned Foods Menu Contest

The American Can Company will launch the second Canned Foods Menu Contest in January. The final cook-off will be a part of the Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries to be held in New York City and will take place the week of March 29.

The country has been divided into six sections and a winner will be selected from each section. Each winner will be awarded a free trip to New York City with all expenses paid. The cook-off will be held at the Grand Central Palace and each finalist will prepare her meal there. A grand prize of \$500 will be awarded to the National Champion for 1937. Other contestants will receive cash prizes from \$250 to \$100.

The committee in charge of the contest includes Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Adrian Iselin II and Princess Alexandra Kropotkin, Queena Mario and other well-known women.

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